

**IN THE SPECIFICATION**

Please amend the specification as follows.

*Amend the paragraph beginning at page 6 line 20 as follows:*

FIG. 6 shows patterns generated by lithographic deposition of rhenium oxide from  $\text{Re}_2(\text{O}_2\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11})_4$ . In a) a series of lines deposited over an area of  $40 \times 50 \mu\text{m}$  is shown. In b) a pattern in a  $400 \times 500 \mu\text{m}$  area is shown. In c) a series of lines and spaces prior to rinsing (area  $200 \times 250 \mu\text{m}$  and in d) a similar series after the unreacted material is removed (area  $40 \times 50 \mu\text{m}$ ).

*Amend the paragraph beginning at page 9 line 16 as follows:*

Different categories of liquid crystals, according to structure and properties are described in *Liquid Crystal Devices: Physics and Applications*, V. G. Chigrinov, (1999), Artech House, incorporated herein by reference. A listing of liquid crystal categories can also be found at <http://www.personal.kent.edu/~slis/zeng/maja2.html> on the web-site of the library of Kent State University in a listing entitled "Thesaurus for Liquid Crystals Research and Applications" compiled by Marcia Lei Zeng. Any of the categories of liquid crystals described hereinbelow are suitable for practicing the present invention. Liquid crystals may be thermotropic, whose structure can undergo a temperature-induced phase transition to either solid or liquid phase, or lyotropic, whose liquid crystalline structure is induced by the admixture of two components. Additionally, certain liquid crystals that exhibit both thermotropic and lyotropic properties have been referred to as amphotropic. In a preferred embodiment, the mesomorphous film comprises a thermotropic liquid crystal and may be either enantiotropic, *i.e.*, is thermodynamically stable, or monotropic, *i.e.*, is metastable. According to the method of the present invention, the mesomorphous film comprises a thermotropic liquid crystal whose structure can be further described as any one of: nematic, homogeneous nematic, homeotropic nematic, tilted nematic, hybrid nematic, super-twisted nematic, cholesteric-nematic, discotic, columnar, discotic cholesteric, discotic isotropic phases, discotic nematic, thermotropic rodlike ('calamitic'), rodlike cholesteric, rodlike isotropic, rodlike nematic, phasmidic, sanidic, smectic, smectic A, smectic A1, smectic A2, smectic Ad, smectic TGB, smectic B, crystal B, hexatic B, smectic C, smectic C\*,

ferroelectric, ferrielectric, antiferroelectric, smectic E, smectic F, smectic G, smectic H, smectic I, or any of the other forms of smectic liquid crystal. Smectic A and C are often called 'fluid mesophases'. In a preferred embodiment, the mesomorphous film comprises a liquid crystal whose structure is nematic. In another preferred embodiment, the mesomorphous film comprises a liquid crystal whose structure is smectic. Terms used to describe thermotropic liquid crystals can refer to the arrangement of the molecules within the liquid crystal, *e.g.*, smectic, or the shapes of the molecules themselves, *e.g.*, calamitic and discotic. Some thermotropic liquid crystals defy the classifications discotic and calamitic and have been called phasidic or sanidic. Any of the foregoing thermotropic liquid crystals is compatible with the methods of the present invention. The mesomorphous film can alternatively comprise a lyotropic liquid crystal whose structure can be further described as any one of: Lyotropic, Cubic, Hexagonal, Lamellar, Micellar, Micellar isotropic, Micellar nematic, Micellar biaxial, Micellar disclike, Micellar rodlike, or columnar. Lyotropic liquid crystals have also been categorized as chromonic and amphiphilic. The term chromonic has been applied to lyotropic phases comprising disc-like molecules, self-organized into columnar mesophases. It is also consistent with the present invention that the mesomorphous film is amphotropic. Other classifications of liquid crystals and mesophases are possible, as are categories which lie outside those described hereinabove. Molecules which are so classified or lie in such categories are also suitable for the practice of the present invention.

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